filaments. Lastly, tubular braids were coated as described above with only partial coating to create variable porosity along the braid. Even further, the totally coated tubular braid was easy to puncture so that variable porosity was achieved as well.

Producing a roughened surface on the film within the braided devices is easily accomplished in the manufacturing environment. One such way is to create bubbles in a liquid slurry of the polymer prior to its solid curing. Another might be the addition of dissolvable crystals to the surface of the liquid polymer prior to its cure. These dissolvable crystals could then be removed (washed off) after curing of the polymer.

The assembly of tube, mandril and braid is—.

In The Claims

Please cancel claims 1-25 and add claims 26-55 as follows.

26. (New) A method for dispensing an agent into body tissue defining a passageway comprising:

positioning a porous tubular mesh, comprising a contact-dispensable agent, at a target site within a passageway of a body;

expanding the tubular mesh against the body tissue by a radially-expandable element within the tubular mesh causing the tubular mesh to make intimate contact with the body tissue; and

dispensing the agent from the tubular mesh into the body tissue.

27. (New) The method according to claim 26 wherein the expanding step is carried out using a balloon.

28. (New) The method according to claim 26 further comprising:

selecting an absorbent fiber tubular mesh;

selecting the agent; and

applying the agent to the absorbent fibers of the tubular mesh prior to the positioning step.

29. (New) The method according to claim 26 wherein the dispensing step is carried out as a result of the expanding step.

30. (New) The method according to claim 26 wherein the dispensing step is carried out using iontophoresis.

31. (New) The method according to claim 26 wherein the positioning step is carried out using an axially-compressible and radially-expandable porous tubular braid as the porous tubular mesh.

32. (New) The method according to claim 26 wherein the positioning step is carried out using a porous tubular mesh which is not bioabsorbable.

33. (New) The method according to claim 26 wherein the positioning step is carried out using a catheter shaft, and further comprising the steps of releasing the tubular mesh at the target site and removing the catheter shaft from the passageway.

34. (New) A method for placing an endovascular structure at a target site within a passageway of the body comprising:

positioning an inflatable balloon, located at a first position along a catheter shaft of a catheter device, at a target site within a body passageway;

inflating the balloon at the target site;

deflating the balloon;

moving the catheter shaft through the passageway so to displace the balloon from the target site and position an axially-compressible, radially-expandable, tubular braid scaffolding at the target site;

expanding the tubular braid scaffolding against the wall of the passageway at the target site; and

removing the catheter shaft from the passageway.

35. (New) The method according to claim 34 wherein the expanding step is carried out using a self-expanding scaffolding.

36. (New) The method according to claim 34 wherein the expanding step comprises axially compressing the scaffolding.

37. (New) The method according to claim 34 further comprising the step of dispensing an agent into the target site after the expanding step.

38. (New) The method according to claim 34 further comprising releasing the scaffolding from the catheter shaft after the expanding step.

39. (New) A method for stabilizing an indwelling catheter at the exit site of the body comprising:

passing the distal end of a catheter through an exit site of the body so the proximal end of the catheter remains outside of the body;

positioning an axially-compressible, radially-expandable, tubular braid scaffolding at the exit site, the scaffolding secured to the catheter; and

securing the catheter in place at the exit site by placing the scaffolding in an axially-compressed, radially-expanded condition so the scaffolding presses against the exit site.

40. (New) The method according to claim 39 further comprising selecting a catheter having scaffolding made of a bioabsorbable material.

41. (New) A method for modifying a radially-expandable endovascular tubular braid structure comprising:

applying a material in a flowable state to the interstitial pores of a radially-expandable endovascular tubular braid structure;

curing the material to form a membrane at least within the coated interstitial pores.

42. (New) The method according to claim 41 wherein the applying step is carried out using a solvent as the material.

43. (New) The method according to claim 41 wherein the applying step is carried out using and thermoplastic materials as the material.

44. (New) The method according to claim 41 wherein the applying step is carried out by at least a chosen one of casting, spraying and dipping.

45. (New) The method according to claim 41 further comprising the step of at least partially radially expanding the tubular braid prior to the applying step.

46. (New) The method according to claim 41 wherein the applying step is carried out using a material that creates an elastic membrane upon curing.

47. (New) The method according to claim 41 wherein the applying step is carried out using a material that creates an inelastic membrane upon curing.

48. (New) The method according to claim 41 further comprising selecting a chosen porosity for the membrane and acting on the material to achieve a chosen porosity.

49. (New) The method according to claim 48 wherein the material acting on step is carried out as a part of at least one of the applying and curing steps to achieve said chosen porosity.

50. (New) The method according to claim 48 wherein the material acting on step comprises perforating the membrane after the curing step to achieve said chosen porosity.

51. (New) The method according to claim 41 wherein the applying step is carried out using at least one of dissolvable crystals and bubbles to roughen the surface of the cured membrane.

52. (New) The method according to claim 41 further comprising selecting at least one of polyester, polyethylene, polyurethane, silicone, or poly(ethylene terephthalate) for the membrane.

53. (New) The method according to claim 41 wherein the applying and curing steps are carried out a manner to create a tubular braid structure suitable for removing particulate from a blood vessel.

54. (New) A radially-expandable endovascular tubular braid structure made according to the method of claim 41.

55. (New) A method for modifying a radially-expandable endovascular tubular braid structure comprising:

applying a material in a flowable state to the interstitial pores of a radially-expandable endovascular tubular braid structure;

the applying step being carried out using a material that creates an elastic material upon curing;

curing the material to form an elastic membrane at least within the interstitial pores;

selecting a chosen porosity for the membrane; and

acting on the material to achieve the chosen porosity.